Lorth-Carolina Standard

VILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

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The Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1863.

War News. The results of the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn., not as gratifying and as successful as we hoped. e Southern accounts of the particulars of the ttle so far, are very meagre. From the Northern counts it must have been the most terrific fight of e war, and from those accounts we infer that Ro. neranz was badly whipped, though it appears n. Bragg did not know it. The carnage on both es was terrible. Some of the Northern accounts mit a loss of 25 to 30,000, but this is evidently exaggeration, as Rosencranz only had 45,000 on field. His loss was however very severe both in n and officers, yet the Yankees claim a victory

say that our loss was greater than theirs. Gen. Bragg, learning that Rosencranz had been avily reinforced from Nashville, retired from Muresboro' to Tullahoma, on the 3d.

A special dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer n Chattanooga on the 5th, says: "Our army felck from Murfreesboro' Saturday night, after a terle repulse of Breckenridge's division Friday eveng." This statement, if true, puts a different implexion on the matter, and sustains the Yankee aim of a victory.

Gen. Bragg, on the 5th, at Tullahoma, telegraphs ne War Department as follows:

"Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments, and hearing of reinforcements to him, I withdrew from his cont night before last. He has not followed me. My avalry are close on his front."

It is said, however, that he succeeded in bringing ff 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, and 24

The enemy, it is said, had not entered Murfreesoro' up to the 5th inst.; another account, how-

Yankee accounts claim a victory for Gen. Sullivan ver Gen. Forrest at Spring Hill, but a dispatch rom Mobile of the 7th inst. says that Gen. Forrest and captured Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, mount of stores.

Gen. Morgan is stirring them up in Kentucky gain. His movements created much alarm in

From an intelligent and reliable source, we learn hat in well informed circles the impression is that ost of the Vankee force at Suffolk Washington. nd other points have teen concentrated at Newern. The opinion is entertained that there are 000 Yankee forces now at Newbern, and that an rly advance either upon Wilmington or Goldsoro', or both, is designed.

The report that Butler had been assigned to orth Carolina seems to be incorrect. He was at ashington city at last accounts. Gen. Prince and en. Schoepff are both mentioned as having been signed to that command.

From statements made in certain quarters North. infer that Wilmington is a point fixed upon for early movement. From what we learn, our Gerals will be in readiness for them.

Mr. John C. Winder, A. A. G. gives notice rough the Progress, that he wishes it "distinctly nderstood" that the Standard was not indebted to m for the report of Gen. Lane, which appeared in r last issue. This report was handed to us by r. Neathery, a clerk in the department, who obrved to us at the time that Mr. Winder desired us copy from the original manuscript, and return it little soiled as possible. We afterwards saw Mr. cathery, and asked him for Mr. Winder's exact tie, so that we might acknowledge our obligation to in for the report. After our paper had gone to ess, we received a note from Mr. Neathery inrming us that, on reflection, he believed it was not r. Winder, but Gov. Vance, who had sent us the port through him. It was then too late to make e correction, but we intended to do so in this numr. Certainly, if we had supposed for a moment

at Gop. Vance had sent us the report, we would we acknowledged our obligation to him with more essure than we did to Mr. Winder; but, as the atter stands, it seems we are rebuked by Mr. W. a simple acknowledgement of official courtesy. nich we really thought was due to him. This is small business, however, and we dismiss it.

We observe that a portion of the 14th N. C. regent have held a meeting, at their camp in Virnia, of a political character, in which they have sailed the Legislature for its disposition to pass e ten regiment bill. Those who took part in this ceting have doubtless been misled by the Regisr, Righmon 1 Enquirer, and other Destructive purnals. These journals have never even pubhed the bill referred to, and they have falsely arged that the Legislature is disposed to come in affect with the Confederate government. We we a large number of subscribers in the army,

t we think it probable, from what we have we think it probable, from what we have ne other point, and not permitted to reach our ops. The truth on these subjects, as on others, ound in the Standard, but it seems our brave

in the army seldom receive it. We deprecate the holding of such meetings in the ny; but, if they are continued, we shall call on Conservatives, who constitute two thirds of our ops, to hold meetings also. We shall also apto the people at home, if necessary, to assemin public meeting and express their opinions on

Meekln

Vol. XXIX.-No. 3. RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1454.

Wickedness of the Destructive Leaders. There is no depth of malice, falsehood, or mean-

ness to which the Destructive leaders, aided by the Richmond Enquirer, will not descend to accomplish their wicked purposes. They commenced the war of parties in this State, and they are determined to keep it up without regard to consequences. During the campaign which resulted in the election of Gov. Vance, they insisted that the people of the State ought to be a unit, and that the Conservatives were dividing the people. But the result of that election showed that the people were a unit. Gov. Vance and his friends thoroughly united them, his vote being three to one to that of his competitor. If these Destructive leaders had been patriots, anxious only for the success of the cause, they would have submitted without a murmur to this verdict at the balllot-box, and would have forgotten their party schemes, at least until the war was over. But they are more bitter now than they have ever been .-Their journals teem with the bitterest abuse of the Conservatives of the State, and they have even instigated the journals of another State to dictate to their own fellow-citizens, and to brand some of them as traitors. A government officer high in place in Richmond, pronounces North-Carolina "a d-d nest of traitors." One of their Judges makes political harangues from the bench, and advises the mob to tar and feather the Editor of the Standard ; and this same Judge, after having issued a writ of habens corpus, and finding the writ resisted, tamely sits down under this contempt for his authority by the military power. They have even influenced some of our brave soldiers in Virginia to hold a political meeting, in which the Legislature of the State has been assailed; and some of their journals have published letters advising our troops in Virginia to come home and "break up" what they call the " infernal Legislature."

Have not these leaders been well named? Are they not Destructives? Would our Constitution. our rights, our liberties be safe in their hands ?-Are they not desperate men?

It is painful to us to have to write thus, especially in the present crisis, of any our fellow-citizens. But we must defend ourselves when unjustly assailed, and we must warn the people. We must fight Lincoln with our right hand and guard our liberties with our left. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn." God pity the poor creature who falls into the hands of these men, and is thrust, on mere suspicion, into Castle Thunder or the Bastile at Salisbury; and God saye the State from the counsels and the control of the Destructive leaders.

Our unhappy neighbor of the Register labors to place us in the same category with itself, in utterits heels. We stated that Gen. Martin held "two high salaried offices." This Gen. Martin does not deny, nor will any one who has a regard for truth. We did not say that Gen. Martin had received the pay of two salaried offices. We reconocied that Gov. Graham's report distinctly affirmed upon the authority of General Martin himself, that he did accept and then held a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate army and had actually taken the oath of office and assumed a command suited to that office, while he held the office of Adutant General of this State. We also recollected that the same report stated that Gen. Martin had said that he had "never received any pay pertaining to said office," but the report gave no reason for it. We were then ignorant of the army regulations, and did not know it until we received Gen. Martin's note stating that those regulations forbade his receiving the pay of two offices. The knowledge we derived from reading the report on that point, was simply that Gen. Martin had not, up to that period, received any pay as Brigadier General. Knowing that many officers do not present their claims regularly, we supposed that he held his claim against the government and would receive his pay at some day, until we received his note. Now, what goes with the Register's charge? "Cease viper, you bite a file."

We regret that the Confederate authorities surrendered Mr. Graves—but we suppose they thought it was better to do that than to afford an excuse to the "conservative par-ty" and the growlers at Raleigh in this State, for continally abusing and cursing the Confederate government .-

The Secretary of War surrendered Mr. Graves in obedience to the demand of the sovereign State of North-Carolina; and in doing so, he distinctly admitted that the arrest was improperly made, followed as it was by the removal of Mr. Graves to another State for trial. We-think it will be seen, in due time, that Mr. Seddon denies to the military arm of the Confederate government the power to seize citizens of one State on mere suspicion, and transport them to another State for trial.

But the Democrat, which never sees any thing but ih a party light, imagines that Mr. Seddon was influenced by party considerations in pursuing the course he did. 'We do not believe he was. He simply carried out what the Democrat only professes, to wit, the doctrine of States' rights.

The Democrat says the "growlers at Raleigh' are "continually abusing and cursing the Confederate government." This is not true. No one abuses or even criticises that government. The 'growlers" referred to are so well satisfied with that government that they wish to perpetuate it for all time and they seek to do this by confining it strictly to its delegated powers. The Democrat and those for whom it speaks are consenting to the destruction of the government, if not actually taking steps to destroy it, by urging the administrationnot the government-to disregard the written agreement between the States, and to substitute the military for the civil power. The government can be preserved or conserved in no other way than by maintaining and observing the Constitution on which it is founded, in its integrity and purity. This is the whole sum and substance of Conservatiam. The Conservatives are the best friends of the government; and many of the leaders of the Destructives are its enemies, as they prove by their acts. We draw a wide distinction between the government and those who administer it. The Democrat is so blinded by party, and by its servility to power, that it can see no difference between

We observe that Mr. R. M. Smith has retired from the Editorship of the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Smith is probably going into the substitute business. If that should not pay, however, we state of the country. Let the Destructive lead- may expect to see him rewarded with some office for his abuse of the Conservatives of North-Carolina. | guard against it.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus Resisted.

We publish below the Card of Mr. Badham, of this City, detailing the circumstances attending the resistance to the habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Loftin. Comment is not necessary in so plain a matter. That great writ is secured by the Constitution and the laws of this State to every person who is arrested and held in prison. Its object is to give a hearing to the suspected party, in order that if good cause exists for his imprisonment, the imprisonment shall continue until a trial can be had; and if no good cause exists, he shall be set at liberty. This was all Mr. Loftin asked, but this was denied him. We are neither his champion nor apologist, for we know nothing of the facts in his case,we are simply contending for a great principle as old as civil liberty itself. If Mr. Loftin has committed treason, or adhered to our enemies, we trust he will be punished; but if he be innocent of this great crime, or of any crime, he is entitled to his liberty. He has demanded an investigation of his case, which has been denied him. Meanwhile he languishes in the Bastile at Salisbury under the iron hand of military power, with many others, who have asked in vain that their cases may be investigated. The Judge who issued the writ in his case has backed, and the judicial ermine has been lowered and dragged in the dust at the feet of a subordinate military officer:-

Mr. Holden:—In a late number of the Standard, you stated that I had sued out a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of W. C. Loftin, a prisoner confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury. In the State Journal of the 3d inst., in the leading editorial, the following statement is

made:

"We saw in the leading Conservative organ of the State a day or two since, that a lawyer of this City had said out a writ of habeas corpus before a Judge of this City, in behalf of a prisoner confined at Salishury. We presume the same remedy is open to all others. Why do they, not avail themselves of the remedy? That great grit is intended as the bulwark of the citizen against arbitrary power."

I have no comments to make on the above, or the editorial in which it occurs; and in calling your attention to it, my object solely is to place you in possession of the facts

my object solely is to place you in possession of the facts connected with this particular case. On the merning the writ was issued you had the kindness to telegraph the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman, requesting him to inform Lofin that a writ had been sued out, and that I would be Lofin that a writ had been sued out, and that I would be in Salisbury the next morning to present it to the Commandant of that military post. Your friend, the Editor of the Watchman, not being in his office at the reception of the telegram, his Assistant, Mr. James, immediately sought an interview with Capt. McCoy, the Commandant. Not finding the Captain in his office, Mr. James procured a conveyance, and (although the day, Tuesday last, was an inclement one,) went out to the Confederate prison, where he found the Commandant, who refused to allow him either to see the prisoner, Loftin, or communicate to him the substance of the dispatch. On Tuesday morning (as telegraphed would be done,) I presented the writ of habeus corpus to Capt. Henry McCoy. He refused to obey the writ, and responded in writing that the writ of habeus corpus was suspended at Salisbury by the Confederate government. I requested the privilege to see the prisoner. This was denied me, the Captain informing me that grave and serious charges were preferred against Loftin, and he was instructed to allow no one to see him. I then suggested that if the charges against Loftin were so serious, that he should have a trial, an investigation by the proper officer had, and if found guilty, punished, and that promptly, so that evil disposed persons might he dethe proper officer had, and if found guilty, punished, and that promptly, so that evil-disposed persons might be deterred from committing like offences; but whether guilty or innocent, he should be allowed the benefit of counsel. This, you know, Mr. Editor, is allowed the most degraded and abandoned, and if they are unable to employ, it is made obligatory on the Judges to assign them counsel. You will be the state of the provision declaring any citizen or officer refusing to obey the writ of habeas corpus guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offence, subject to a fine of five hundred dollars—for the second, one thousand. I remainded Cant. McCov of this second, one thousand. I reminded Capt. McCoy of this provision, and inquired of him what would be his course should I cause a writ to be issued by one of the Justices of the Peace of Rowan county, requiring him to be bound over to answer an indictment to be preferred for the course. over to answer an indictment to be preferred for the cou-mission of this high misdemeanor. He answered me that he would not be arrested. I said to him, I did not know what course the Judge granting the writ would take to compel him to obey it, but if an attachment was issued against him for contempt, and if the Sheriff of Rowan county was commanded to summon the pose to enable him to execute the writ, what would he then do? The re-

rmed he had.

This is a succinct statement of the facts. And I must further ask your indulgence to say, that Captain McCoy treated me courteously and kindly. I found him to be a gentleman of high intelligence, possessing a will and de termination to carry out the orders of superior officers

ply was, I have two hundred bayonets, or muskets possi-bly was named; and upon further inquiring of him wheth-er he had two hundred good men to use them, I was in-

I had forgot to state that on my return to Raleigh, my associate counsel, Col. D G Fowle, waited on the Judge, who declined to take any further steps in the case.

Lincoln's Proclamation.

We insert to-day as a matter of record, the infamous proclamation of the not less infamous Abrahaen Lincoln. Beyond what Lincoln can do with his forces, it is not worth the paper upon which it is written; yet now, as heretofore since this war has been upon us, the utmost vigilance, courage, and skill are demanded on our part, to check the progress of the invader and to prevent the mischief which this paper is designed to effect. A more wicked or a more pusillanimous act was never committed by despotic power.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that in response to a circular letter from Gov. Robinson. two thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's emancipation procla-

Lincoln's proclamation was honored with salutes and other demonstrations at Pittsburg, Boston and

The New York Herald says Lincoln's proclamation is the " last card of the Jacobins, and that it will determine the success or failure of the Admintration with chances heavily against success." It says "it is impracticable, unwise, ill-timed and full

Rev. R. J. Graves, we learn, has entered into a recognizance to appear before Judge Manly at Hillsboro', on the 15th inst, to answer to the charges

LIBERAL DONATION .- The liberality of many North-Carolinians in contributing to the relief of our brave soldiers, deserves special mention. Gov. Vance received a letter the other day from R. A. Hamilton, Esq., now a merchant in Petersburg, Va. but a native of Granville County, containing his check for \$250 for the benefit of North-Carolina soldiers for the purchase of shoes, &c. The Governor very promptly complied with the request of the donor. Such mementoes of devotion to the Old North State from her sons, are highly appre-

The Richmond Disputch states that the Yankees n their late raid upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, carried back to Newbern about 2,000 negroes. We think this is a mistake. They did much other damage to farmers, &c., but we learn they only carried down about 500 negroes.

Small-pox is being carried from the army into the coun try here and there. The people should be vaccinated to Core ! Corn !!

This article so essential to the life both of man and beast, is becoming distressingly scarce in this State, west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Holders are asking from \$10 to \$15 per barrel. We hear that wealthy planters are holding up their corn for higher prices, and that wealthy men are speculating in the article. And such men claim to be par excellence the friends of the South!-What is to become of the suffering poor, if such unbridled extortion and speculation are suffered to go on ? We have heard of instances of this kind, which wo .el startle the public if their names were known. Such men deserve a place on the roll of --- infamy.

Standard.

We are glad to learn as we go to press, that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Badger, is improving The Council of State convened in the Executive

office, in this City, on Thursday the 8th, every member being in attendance. Proceedings in our Young Men's Christian Association, -We learn

that this Association has been revived in this City. and that it has had, recently, a number of accessions. The Association will devote its efforts to promoting the welfare of our soldiers.

We learn that Judge Shepherd, of Cumberland, has consented to deliver a Lecture before the Association on the night of the 21st inst. The objects of the lecture as well as the ability of the lecturer, we hope, will draw out a large crowd.

Mr. J. B. Neathery has become associated with the Daily Progress as Assistant Editor. We are glad to see that the Progress is going ahead swim-

The letter of Prof. Emmons, which we publish to day, is in relation to some specimens of salt, found about twelve miles south of Salisbury, and sent to us by Mr. Brunet, of the Watchman.

Several citizens of Baltimore who have just been released from Fort Lafayette, have instituted suits against General Wool and Simon Cameron for false imprisonment.

The Northern press is still concerned about the interven tion of the Emperor of France. .

Twenty-seven persons in Fayetteville have purchased corn to the amount of \$16,000 to be sold to the people at cost and charges. Well done Favetteville.

Gov. Jackson, of Misspuri, died near Little Rock, Ark., on the 7th of December

At last accounts there were said to be only 5,000 Yanken troops at Suffolk. Ges. Pryor's command has driven them into close quarters. . .

We had intended to continue our reply to the Richmond Enquirer, but the following, from one of the ablest and most gifted pens in the Confederate States, saves us the labor of saxing one word on the subject in this issue. Our correspondent has felled the forest of Destructive iniquity, leaving to us only the task of rolling the logs, gathering the brush, and putting fire to them. Or, to change the figure, he has taken off all the epidermis of this vaunted organ of the administration, and sprinkled a plentiful supply of Cayenne pepper on its shrinking flesh. Read what our correspondent says, and hand the paper to

The Enquirer seems to think that we are not disposed to answer some questions it propounded to us some weeks since. In this it is mistaken. We shall meet all those questions in our own way and time. But we are detaining our readers from the rich treat we have in store for them :-

For the Standard. Is North-Carolina Any Thing?

I am led to this humiliating inquiry by recent and current events in and out of the State. I freely concede that there ought to be no divisions or strife among the people of any State, or among the States themselves. And he who originates strife, is alone to blame; for it is not in human nature to receive off nse without retort, and self-existence requires self-defence. It is charged, that those who now govern North-Carolina, have caused divisions among he people; have organized themselves into a party and proscribed all others; and have inaugurated measures injurious to the common cause, and in bad faith. If these things are so, it is a great crime .-If they are not so, it is a gross slander. And the character of those in power, and the character of the State itself, require that the truth should be

known by all who will judge justly; and that those who accuse, against the truth, should be exposed. Soon after Lincoln's election, the propriety of calling a Convention to secede, was, by the Legislature then in session, submitted to a vote of the people. The people refused to call a Convention at all, and the vote for members, at the same time, indicated that two-thirds of the people were opposed to secession for any cause then existing. But, in a short time, events occurred which induced these same people to meet in Convention, and secede by a unanimous vote. Up to that time, the two divis ions among the people were called, severally, "Unionists," and "Secessionists." And these names truly indicated the sentiments of each party. After it became necessary to secode, and the people were unanimous, the name "Unionists" no longer indicated the sentiments of any party or of anybody for all were then secessionists, but not in the same sense, for the original secessionists were for seces-sion without sufficient cause, and, together with disunionists at the North, created the necessity secession of North-Carolina was not, therefore, the act of the secessionists; for, in their attempt at secession before sufficient cause, they failed; but it was the secession of the unionists after sufficient

So soon as North-Carolina declared her indepen dence by a unanimous vote, those who had been unionists, abandoned all party distinctions, and sought to make common cause; yielded to the secessionists who had possession of the government a cordial support, continued them all in office, and preserved the State and her institutions as they were. And thus were, verily, Conservatives. But those who had been secessionists, immediately or-ganized themselves, or what is the same retained their original organization as a party; claimed the act of secession as a party triumph, and proscribed and aspersed every one who was not of them. As proof of the first proposition I mention, that

although, as shown by the vote before the Convention, and by the vote of the late State elections, twothirds of the prople were against the original se-cessionists; yet, the Convention did not a single act of a party character; proscribed nobody, and aspersed nobody. At the Presidential election, that same year, they made no opposition to the original secession President, but gave him a unanimous vote.

As proof of the second proposition, passing by much that the secessionists did in the Convention their proposed ordinance to send every man to the guillotine who should question the immaculacy of their men or measures, and the like, I mention the fact, that although-offices were, of necessity, great-

ly multiplied, and although the Conservatives were two to one in numbers, and some of them nearly as good as secessionists, yet, not one office in fifty was allowed to be filled by them. After the Presidential election, which was unanimous for Mr. Davis, they claimed that election as a party triumpli, simply because all did not unite upon the same names as electors; which was, of course, the merest matter of form. The organ of the party, the State Journal, said: "It is a strange but pleasing coincidence that the first number of our new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new volume should be the our mark upon their brow, by which they should be known by the people."

Now, in what was the "victory?" Over whom was it? For what was the "hideous mark?" If the election was for a President, and all voted for the same President, where could be the victory of one party, or the infamy of the other? What could be complained of, except that the Districtives set

be complained of, except that the Destructives set up a ticket, avowedly as a party ticket, for which all did not vote, and thereby opposed, not the Presi-dent, not the Confederacy, not the State, but an acknowledged organized party of "political confreres." Here, then, is full proof that the Destructives had organized a party, and marked every man who did not act with it, even in matters of form. Verily,

they are Destructives. These things provoked retort. Self-respect, selfexistence required self-defence. The people began to say, what do these things mean? We, are excluded from all places of trust in the State, although we had it in our power to take them; and are denounced as unworthy of confidence. We voted for Mr. Davis, but still a victory is claimed over us -We have poured out our blood and treasure for the State, but those who have done little of either, say we are traitors, and have marked us in the forehead so that in all time to come, we and our children may be known and hated. What must be done?— The tocsin sounded, Arouse! Arouse yourselves! rang from one end of the State to the other; and the people ran to the polls, and by such a vote as never was given before, drove these libellers from nower, and put in better men. But truth requires that it should be further said, that not for this only were they driven out, but because it was found that they had neglected the best interests of the State, and were as imbecile before the enemy as they were

But what a howl is raised by the Destructives from one end of the State to the other! What is it for? They have been turned out of office! Well why did they allow it? Why did not the "political confreres" triumph in the election? Why not "another victory?" Why was not the "mark on Why was not the "mark on the brow" plainer? Aha! Did they have, and have they lost the people's confidence? That was to be the doom of the Conservatives! If they were mistaken in supposing they had the victory and the people's confidence, what right have they to claim what they never had? If they had the victory and the confidence, by what blunder, or treason, have they lost them, and turned every body against them? One of two things is true, it was false to claim the public confidence, or it was a shame to forfeit it.— And now you who so lately strutted conqueror; your prowess, have preserved every thing in your State which the enemy did not want, and munificently surrendered to him every thing which he desired; who had no friend that you did not hate, and no enemy that you did not fear; cease, cease to howl as a hound kicked from his master's parlor as of the times, and act like men, and some good may be accomplised in the future, and much error for-

given you in the past.

Not only has this injustice been done us by our opponents in the State, but evidently by concert, the press of other States have come to the attack They have "intervened." And the press of the party in this State, to their own shame, and to the shame of North-Carolina, have undertaken to publish a series of articles from the "press of Virginia,"

and especially from the Rickmond Enquirer, the thusderer of Castle Thunder, and the organ of Mr. Davis for whom we all voted, grossly abusive of the Conservatives and impudently disrespectful to North Carolina. The Enquirer already has four articles upon North-Carolina, all of which the State Journal copies and endorses. In one of which articles the question is asked of the Conservatives, "whether there was any lurking hope of a restoration or reconstruction?" plainly indicating by the question, the charge that such hope is "lurking" among them—that while they are pretending to battle for independence, they are meditating treason. It further asks whether we had "any regrets to indulge or any wrath to gratify over the secession of the State," thereby plainly indicating that we have such

But the Enquirer does not confine its strictures to the Conservatives as a party, but presumptuously attacks the State itself, and denounces her Legislature as "very ungenerous," and as "acting in vio-lation of her duty," and praises Virginia and holds her up as an example for North-Carolina.

Now, all this in the "press of Virginia," is par

donable presumption and vanity; (scarcely) but that the press of North-Carolina should join with the press of Virginia in the praise of Virginia and the denunciation of North-Carolina, is insufferable.

I would not, unprovoked, remind Virginia of her misfortunes or mortify her with her faults; but self-respect requires self-defence. What is there, then, in Virginia better than in North-Carolina?then, in Virginia better than in North-Carolina?—A large portion of North-Carolina, it is true, has been ravished by the enemy; but a much larger portion of Virginia has played harlet, "opened her feet and called on every passer by to come in." She has pulled down her old prisons and built new ones to hold her own "suspected" and the unsuspected of North-Carolina, who have been arrested without cause, to keep Virginia in countenance. Her press, the Enquirer, itself, for hire, publishes daily for its own money-jobbers the depreciation of the Confederate money, at its very capital, 30 per cent. be-low its own bank notes, which are themselves 800 per cent. below the specie standard. She is indignant that any body or any party should think of the spoils, or honors of office or place, or should "care a bit" for the disgrace of being denounced or excluded as unworthy of trust; yet demands and receives for her own citizens almost as many of these, as is yielded to the whole South besides. She puts her skeleton regiments, full-officered, upon the pub-lic pay, and boasts of her disinterestedness. She claims Richmond as the vitals of the Confederacy, as if the South could not breathe without when truth to say, she can scarcely breathe with Castle Thunder, and could not think without the brains of the Enquirer, which is so stolid as to boast that its master, the President, does not "remember" almost the only thing he ever knew—the existence of party. Sire impudently rebukes North-Carolina within whose territory, raked by the fine-tooth-comb of Richmond detectives, not a traitor can be found, for her want of devotion to the common cause, when Virginia herself has yielded almost as much strength Virginia superior to North-Carolina? Verily, in nothing except in vanity, vice and vermin! Let the "press of Virginia" devote itself to the

preservation of her own morals; and when it can present Virginia, not as a virgin undefiled, for that were impossible, but as a woman reformed, and North Carolina should not then be, as she is now, without a blemish, we will yield to our more virtuous sister(!) the compliment of copying her reformation. But, until then, let her not flaunt her toggery. Let her, like an imperious courtesan, affect at least enough of reserve to be sought after—lest it be said of her, as was said of Jarusalem: "And the contrary is in thee from other women, in that there is the said of the least t in that thou givest a reward to thy lovers, and n

But what is she ground of this thrade against North Coroline f What has the stands—draw nearer. The veil of her modesty need not he missed to discover that she has jurnished at musty troops as any state in the South, to light for the South, and not one to light against it. The "press of Virginia" admits that she had provided for them better than any other State. They have fought as well. Hore of her territory has been taken by the enemy than of any other State, except Tenusasse. Less has been done in her deferice than in defence of my ather fitne. There is not a fortification deserving the name in her whole hand. Few troops have been allowed her, and they have been commanded by officers who would not be treated with forces elsewhere. In almost every conflict with the enemy in her borders, there has been just enough of resistance to enable him to boast a victory, and to make her feel the degradation of defeat. What the enemy has left of her wealth has been ordered to be destroyed by her friends; and she has no voice or influence in the Cabinet. In such a crisis, if North Carolina were to call her soldiers from distant fields to defend her own, who could blame her? But she has done no such thing. She has only called for 10,000 of her citizens who are not in the service, to volunteer in her defence. This is all. This is her crime!

It is said that for North Carolina to do this is to

reine!

It is said that for North Carolina to do this is to array herself in conflict with the Confederacy.—Well, be it so. What is the Confederacy but her servant? And who claims for the Confederacy the right to question the propriety of the will of a sovereign State? I grant that North Carolina may owe obligations to her sister sovereigns, but she owes no duty to her servant. I grant that she is under obligations to make common cause with her sisters in this great struggle. But does that go to the length that she must yield her whole strength to operate out of her limits, and leave herself to be destroyed? If so, "a bargain broken on one side is not binding on the other." Virginia has her reserve force—South Carolina has hers—the Governors of Mississippi and Georgia have recommended them in theirs. It is said, however, that Virginia, South Carolina, and probably other States, have only taken such as the Confederacy did not want. It is much more certain that they have kept back It is much more certain that they have kept back such as the Confederacy demanded—for it is said that not a single State in the South executed the conscript law except North Carolina, and she did execute it to the letter. Georgia and South Caroina openly refused to execute it. But what matters all this splitting hairs? The common cause has the right, not to any particular portion or class of the citizens of the several States, but to all the force which any State can spare. Who is to be the judge of what she can spare? Evidently the State herself. If North Carolina can spare more than sle has already done, she ought to do it—but she must be the judge. If all that can be raised is due to the common cause, then Virginia and the other

States must give up their "reserves."

But it is asked, why does North-Carolina want any State troops? Why not rely with confidence on the general defence? I answer, that we have confided, and do confide. But our confidence has been abused-I will not say intentionally. Northbecause there was no one by to pull his sleeve. But that is not all. Mr. Davis is but a man. The Esduirer, his organ, says that he "does not remember, or care a fig, about former party distinctions."

And yet, in a thousand to count ten who were not of Mr. Davis' "former party." I concede that this may have just "happened so." It is said that this world was never made on purpose but just happened. world was never made on purpose, but just happened so! I believe that Mr. Davis is so thoroughly partizan that he does not recognize, and in that sense, may "not remember" any but his own.—
And as North Carolina is denounced by the organs of his party in this State, and by his own organ at his elbow, as inimical to the South, and has so latebeen denounced by his pet, General Winder, as to say, I believe it will be concluded to be well enough to let her suffer a little for her temerity.
Why do other States want State reserves? Why

not turn them over to the Confederacy? Is it answered, because the Confederacy does not want them? If the Confederacy does not want them, it must be because the Confederacy arready become to defend the whole South, and every part of it. If she has enough, then, tell me, why has North-Caro-lina been neglected? The excuse has been, that the Confederacy has not the men to spare. Aha! Then she needs more men, and, according to their own showing, Virginia and South Carolina must yield up their "reserves." It will not do for them to say, that they have furnished as many as North-Carolina besides their reserves, because, aside from that being untrue, it will not do for Virginia to do only as well as North-Carolina, for she claims to be an example for North Carolina to do better!

If the treatment which North-Carolina has received, was the best that could be done; or if her afflictions have been the result of mere mistake or oversight, it would be best to excuse the post, and hope to amend the future. But, if it has been by design, if it was in the plan, if it had been thought of and determined on beforehand, (which I admit ought not to be lightly indited,) then North-Carolina must take care of herself; must know her rights and make others know them. There must b trifling with a sovereign State; her honor and her life can be given to the care of no other. If the President does "not remember" any but those who call him master, better arouse him from his torpidity, and tell him plainly that he is only a servant, to be praised when he does well, and to be corrected when he errs. Events remind me of what I do not like to remember, that North Carolina was not invited to this feast as a quest, but was called to serve as a slave, or, more appropriately, as the sacrifice in their ceremonies. For, in the campaign pamphlet of the cotton States in 1860, which ran through three editions, in which the plans of the Destructives were all laid down, and their purposes declared, and which have been almost literally fulfilled, the question is put: "But is it asked whether the border States will join us in this move?" It is not expected that they will, nor is it desired that they should at first. It is preferred that they should until we get upon our feet." (This is the substance, I have not the pamphlet by me.) It is a credit to North-Carolina to forgive the offence, but it would be a shame on her prudence to forget it. It is at least pardonable caution, to take care that he who
threatens mischief does not inflict it. And it is
the very weakness of credulity to believe, that he
who will make a shield of me to-day for his own safety, will expose himself for my safety to-morrow. It may be that he will "not care a fig" about me; or even so much as "remember" me.

for herself, she will be abandoned by the Confederacy! I would not wonder! She must either be a break-water or nothing. But still, as they turn to leave, I would tell them that if they leave for such a cause, without that, they would have sought some other.

I do not maintain that it is best for North Carolins to have a reserve force. I think, however, that after doing all they can for the general defence, it could not be wrong for each State to have a reserve force. But whether that be so or not, North Caroline is her own judge. And, as she never las, so I hope she never will do anything, which has even the appearance of a want of cordiality, or courtesy,

towards her sisters; or devotion to the common cause.

North-Carolina must, at all hazards, have her
Eastern coast defended better than it has been. If
the Confederate government can do it, it is what wa
most desire, what we have carnestly plead for. If, however, the President has not the force to spare, and Virginia will not spare her reserves, then North-Carolina must call out hers. Almost one third of the State is overrun. Albemarle Sound in the North-east, Pamlico in the middle, and Neuse further South, reach up almost a hundred miles from the sea.— The enemy has them all. Our people have been driven away, and have scattered over the country until the a no where to go. Whole families are nestling in the Railroad-cars. ("Damn their souls!" says Gen. Winder in his area chair.)
And they must and shall be projected. And their efamers in the State and out of the State, shall know that North-Carelina will project her own suf-fering citizens, and will stand ever, and stand fact, as a "break water" for them, a minut the enemy that would take their property and lives, and the more dreaded enemy that would destroy their reputations.